[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 27th April, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The present state of India.

The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 15th April, publishes an Urdu elegy, in which the writer, in dwelling upon the present state of India, says that he does not know of what to complain the most. Taxes upon taxes are being imposed in utter disregard of the inability of the people of India to bear them. Acts after Acts are incessantly manufactured; so that people, instead of attending to their respective occupations, have frequently to be in attendance in Criminal or some other Court to conduct their suits. New Viceroys and Governors are imported after short intervals at a heavy cost to the Indian tax-payers. The natives are dying of starvation on account of the dearness of corn, but the British Government does not care a fig for them, being always anxious to open some new field for the employment of Englishmen in this country. It is a crime for natives to wear arms, while Anglo-Indians are allowed to become *man-hunters* with perfect impunity! India, despoiled of all its wealth, now looks like a wilderness, while England, enriched with the spoils of India, presents the appearance of a garden! To crown the cup of their misery, natives have lost all sympathy and touch with one another, and jealousy and discord are now rampant among

them. *O tempora! O mores!* How low the natives, whose ancestors were once so great, have fallen!

Circulation, 595 copies.

Lord Dufferin's rule of India.

Muhammad Yunus Khán, a correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th April, says that although Lord Dufferin has not succeeded in making himself popular with the natives of India like Lord Ripon, he has not, at the same time, made himself so odious to them as Lord Lytton did. True, he has imposed certain taxes, but the exigencies of the State have been such that he could not do without them. Some natives may, however, blame his Lordship for not re-imposing the import duties on cotton goods, instead of imposing the income-tax and increasing the salt-duty; but that was rather the fault of the British nation, and His Excellency is not personally responsible for it. He is at heart a well-wisher of the natives, but, owing to his short stay in this country and other causes, he could not prove himself to be so by his actions. Had he any evil intentions or bias against natives, he could have easily done them a deal of injury in a number of ways. Could he not revive the Vernacular Press Act or put all kinds of political meetings under the ban of prohibition? But great credit is due to him that he paid no heed to the clamours of certain prejudiced Anglo-Indian newspapers and did nothing of the sort. He did not also allow himself to be influenced by the opinion of any of his European colleagues prejudiced against natives. He appointed the Civil Service Commission, with Sir Charles Aitchison, the late popular Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, as its President, and has strengthened the Indian Empire by fortifying the frontier defences. Taking all these points into consideration, the writer says that, in whatever light others may take Lord Dufferin's rule of India, he, for one, considers him to have been a successful Governor-General and will be rather sorry for His Excellency's early departure from India.

Circulation, 215 copies.

The same.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 24th April, publishes, in its supplement, a letter from a correspondent, in which the writer observes

that when Lord Dufferin first landed in India, it was said that he would pursue a peaceful policy and endeavour to make this country happy and prosperous. But, alas! his rule has belied all such expectations. He invaded and annexed Burma and then imposed the odious income-tax, which has set the whole country a-crying. Not satisfied with this, he has at the eve of his departure increased the duty on salt. Seeing this state of things, the people naturally call to mind their late popular Viceroy, Lord Ripon, and wish for his Lordship's re-appointment as their Governor-General. True, there is still time for Lord Dufferin to do something beneficial to the people of India. But it is absurd now to expect any good from him. If he does anything at all at this time, it will be only to add to the burdens of the people.

Lord Dufferin and India.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th April, contains a picture in which Lord Dufferin is represented as carrying addresses in one hand and a bag of money in the other, and says that His Lordship is leaving India after he has ruined it!

The members of the family of the late Wájid Ali Sháh and the British Government.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th April, says that the Government has been very hard in the matter of granting pensions to the members of the family of the late Wájid Ali Sháh. It has granted only Rs. 13,400 a month as life-pensions to the sons of His late Majesty, and has refused to give any pensions whatever to his daughters-in-law, grandsons, and grand-daughters. As regards His Majesty's wives and daughters, no orders have yet been issued. Surely, the steadfast loyalty of the late Wájid Ali Sháh to the British Government made his family deserving of a better treatment by that Government! The life pensions which have been granted to the sons of Wájid Ali Sháh will be discontinued after their death, and their descendants, receiving no allowance from the Government and having to shift for themselves, will cease to be distinguished as noblemen and thus share the fate of the members of the Royal Family of Dehli.

Circulation, 310 copies.

Opposition of the Oudh Taluqdars' Association to the National Congress.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th April, is glad to say that the Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh expressed its opposition to the movement of the National Congress at a meeting held on the 4th idem at Lucknow. The advocates of the Congress may perhaps say that the Taluqdars have done so in their excessive regard for the Government. But it will clearly be a mistake on their part to say so. Did not the Taluqdars, regardless of the displeasure of the Government, offer strong opposition to the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces some years ago? The *Jubilee* further adds that the Musalmáns of Upper India will be willing to join the Congress, on condition that its promoters make it a rule not to bring forward any proposal at its annual meetings which has not been published two months before and accepted by the Musalmáns after due deliberation.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Public meetings held at Lucknow and Cawnpore expressing sympathy with the objects of the National Congress.

The *Hindustán* (Kélákankar), of the 26th April, states that a monster meeting was held at Lucknow on the 20th idem, at which about 2,000 persons were present, of whom some 400 or 500 were Muhammadans. Several members of the Royal Family of Oudh were also present at the meeting. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhia Náth and Rája Rámpal Singh delivered speeches on the aims and objects of the National Congress, and a resolution expressing full sympathy with the movement was unanimously carried with acclamation. Another crowded meeting was held on the 21st idem at Cawnpore, at which a similar resolution was passed with great enthusiasm. The *Hindustán* thinks these meetings ought to open the eyes of Sir Saiyid Ahmad and his followers and convince them that the Congress is really a national movement and that their efforts to stop it will prove futile.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Proposal to hold the next National Congress in the Khusroo Garden at Allahabad.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th April, stating that a proposal is on foot to hold the next National Congress in the Khusroo Garden at Allahabad, observes that as the garden is a Government property, it will be as injudicious

for the promoters of the movement to apply for permission to hold their Congress there, as it would be for them to ask for a loan of Government House for the purpose. There are many other places at Allahabad where the Congress can be held, and the *Najm* thinks the Government authorities will make a mistake if they grant the use of the garden for holding the National Congress.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Rewah.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st April, referring to Lord Dufferin's recent visit to Rewah, says that the widowed Mahárānis and the inhabitants of the State were very hopeful that his Lordship would personally enquire into and redress their grievances, but that they have been sadly disappointed. The officials appointed by the British Government in the State left no stone unturned to prevent the people from making complaints to the Viceroy. On the day the Viceroy was to leave Rewah, the State officials posted police-guards along the route by which His Excellency was to pass, with instructions to disperse people and thereby prevent them from approaching His Excellency's carriage and making their complaints to him. A large number of people, seeing this obstacle in their way, proceeded some distance further on the road, where there were no policemen, and gave vent to a loud cry of complaint on the approach of the Viceroy. His Excellency heard it and, enquiring of an official as to what the people said, was told that the latter were simply expressing their joy at his Lordship's visit to the State and praying for his welfare and happiness. When the Viceroy proceeded a little further on, another crowd of people, who had assembled there, presented a written memorial to His Excellency, who, after reading it, told the memorialists that he would consider it and pass orders thereon at Simla. All this clearly shows that the people are highly dissatisfied with the administration of the State by the present officials. One of the principal causes of the discontent of the people is that the officials desire to tax the lands which the late Mahárája of Rewah gave away as free-grants. The *Hindustán* hopes that Lord Dufferin will take the

official severely to task who told him a monstrous lie in misrepresenting the complaint of the people to have been only an expression of welcome and prayer for His Excellency, and requests his Lordship to take their grievances into his careful consideration.

Circulation, 50 copies.

Alleged need of additional Judicial Courts at Fatehpur.

The *Nasím-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 15th April, complains that since the time the Courts of the Judge and Sub-Judge were removed from Fatehpur, the inhabitants of that district have been subjected to great inconvenience. They have now only a Munsif left at Fatehpur who can hear suits whose values do not exceed one thousand rupees. For suits of higher values they have to go to Cawnpore, and besides incurring large travelling expenses, they have to wait long before they get their cases decided on account of the press of work in the Civil Courts at Cawnpore. Moreover, the number of civil suits arising in the district of Fatehpur in a year is much larger than that arising in Bânda district or Hamírpur in the same period. The *Nasím*, therefore, prays Government to appoint an additional Sub-Judge and an Assistant Judge at Fatehpur, or at least to invest the Munsif of Fatehpur with the power of hearing suits valued up to Rs. 2,000.

Circulation, 215 copies.

Alleged hardship in levying the income-tax.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 17th April, publishes, in its supplement, a picture in which the cooking utensils, earthen pots, &c., of a poor man are being put up to auction by a Government peon in satisfaction of the income-tax assessed on him, whilst the assessee and his wife, with their little children crying about them, are weeping bitterly over their hard lot.

Circulation, 432 copies.

Sale of court-fee stamps at the District Treasury in Ajmere.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 23rd April, complains, on the authority of a correspondent, that ever since Court-fee stamps have been ordered to be sold only at the District Treasury in Ajmere, litigants suffer great inconvenience in getting the stamps. A lad, who is an assistant of the treasurer, sells the court-fee stamps, and men have to keep waiting at the railing of the treasury

for a considerable time before they get the stamps. The District Magistrate would do well to appoint two men, instead of one, for selling the stamps at the treasury.

Circulation, 298 copies.

Suggested residence of District Magistrates within towns.

The *Tóti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th April, says that if District Magistrates were required to live within, if not in the very heart of towns, it would be of immense benefit both to them and natives. If District Magistrates live within towns, they will find greater opportunities to mix with natives and learn their manners and customs. They will be able to look after the conservancy and sanitary arrangements of the towns much more efficiently than they do at present. They will also be able to exercise a greater check on bad characters and get greater assistance in unravelling the true facts of cases brought before them for decision. It may, however, be urged that good houses for the residence of such high officers as District Magistrates will not generally be available within the towns. But Municipal Boards may easily be asked to construct suitable houses in towns at an outlay of, say, Rs. 5,000 or 10,000 each, and to let them to District Magistrates.

Circulation, 130 copies.

Tantia Bhil.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár) of the 11th April, states that some of the followers of the notorious outlaw, Tantia Bhil, have been apprehended at Indore and are now undergoing their trial before the Court of Session there. Tantia Bhil has been at large for a long time, committing robbery and plunder. All sorts of endeavours which have been made to capture him have failed, and the *Vritta*, therefore, thinks that if Government would offer him a free pardon and promise to make some provision for his maintenance, provided that he pledges himself to resume a peaceful life, it is very probable that he would surrender himself.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Insufficiency of the supply of food for cattle and the Indian.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, says that the insufficiency of the supply of food for cattle is one of the main causes of the extreme poverty of the cultivators

of the soil in India. The scarcity of fodder becomes so great in summer that a large number of cattle actually perish for want of food, while the remainder become weak and emaciated. This has certainly a very injurious effect on agriculture; for weak and starving animals cannot be made to do the same amount of work, either in tilling the soil or drawing water from the well, as strong and well-fed animals could be made to do. The *Ásád*, therefore, thinks that if the Government were to teach the Indian peasantry the art of preserving fodder in compressed state, and adopted some measure for freeing them from the iron grip of *mahájans* or money-lenders, it would ameliorate their condition to a considerable extent.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Proposed issue of licenses for dogs by the Municipal Board of Lucknow.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, states that the Municipal Board of Lucknow has proposed to require every person who keeps a dog to take out, every year, a license for it at a fee of 8 annas, the license to be forfeited if the dog be allowed to wander about. The Municipal Board has made this proposal with a view to prevent mad dogs from coming in contact with people and biting them. But a mad dog is at once recognised by his extreme fear and the vehement barking of other dogs at it; so that if some dog-killers were appointed to go round the streets during the season in which dogs generally become rabid and kill mad dogs, there would be no need to require the owners of dogs to take out licenses for them. Besides, dogs are useful animals for keeping watch on houses. Hence, if the number of dogs become less and they are not allowed to wander about the streets, thieves, whose name is legion, having no longer to fear from the barking of dogs, which not unfrequently warn people of the approach of strangers, will begin to commit thefts still more fearlessly and without let or hindrance. The proposal of the municipality, therefore, except bringing some more money into its coffers and relieving persons in English black dress of the annoyance of dogs barking at them, will serve no other purpose, but will encourage

thieves in their nefarious deeds. (The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 21st April, approves of the proposal of the Lucknow Municipal Board and expresses hope that it will soon be carried out).

NATIVE STATES.

Installation of His Highness the Nawáb Mushtáq Ali Khán to the throne of Rámpur.

Circulation, 425 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 23rd April, publishes a detailed account of the installation of His Highness the Nawáb Mushtáq Ali Khán to the throne of Rámpur, and says that His Highness is specially to be congratulated on his having been invested with the *khilat* and installed on the throne by Sir Auckland Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, himself, while the investiture ceremony of his predecessors was performed only by the Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for the time being. [The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th April, writing on the subject, praises the advice which His Honor gave to His Highness in his speech, and says that as it is very unlikely that General Azimu-l-din Khán will treat Haidar Ali Khán with proper respect due to a member of the Nawáb's family, His Honor would do well to order the continuance of the pension which Haidar Ali Khán receives from the State, whether he resides at Rámpur or not.]

Alleged misbehaviour of Political Officers in the Native States.

Circulation, 215 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 24th April, contains, in its supplement, a picture in which one set of animals, called Political Officers, are represented as treading upon another set of animals, called the Native States.

RAILWAY.

Certain anomaly on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Moghulsarai and the Cantonment railway station at Benares.

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

The *Bháraí Jíwan* (Benares), of the 23rd April, complains that third-class passengers travelling from the Moghulsarai Railway Station have to pay the same fare, whether they take tickets for the Benares Ganges or the Benares Cantonment Station. But what aggravates the anomaly is that a third-class passenger holding a ticket for the Benares Ganges Station is made to pay an extra fare if, instead of alighting at the Ganges Station, he

proceeds on and gets out at the Cantonment Station. The *Bhárat* trusts the Traffic Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway will soon take steps to remove this anomaly.

Need of constructing a railway line to Bindhiachal, in the Mirzapur district.

The same paper says that a temple of a Hindu goddess which is situated at Bindhiachal, in the Mirzapur district, is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year, but that as no railway line has yet been constructed to that place, pilgrims are obliged to get out at the railway station of Mirzapur or Gaepura and thence proceed to the temple with considerable inconvenience, and asks the Agent of the East Indian Railway to take steps in the matter.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Liquor shops at Benares.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares) of the 23rd April, states that it has several times complained against the location of liquor shops in the neighbourhood of respectable residents in the city of Benares, but that the authorities have taken no steps in the matter. Properly speaking, there should be no liquor shops at all within the inhabited parts of the town, and the *Rafi* hopes that Mr. White, the new Magistrate, will pay attention to its complaint and remove all the liquor shops outside the town.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Occurrence of a fire at the *Benighát* on the bank of the Ganges at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd April, regrets to say that a terrible fire broke out at the *Benighát* on the bank of the Ganges at Allahabad on the 20th idem. The fire caused a considerable loss to the property of the shop-keepers and *sadhús* or devotees residing at the *Benighát*. Several men were severely burnt and one person was entirely reduced to ashes. The *Samáchár* hears that the fire was caused by some Muhammadans, and says that it must have very likely been the case. Muhammadans bear enmity against the religion of Hindús, and the authorities would do well to prohibit the former from visiting the *Benighát*.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Adab-i-Alam* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádi Hussain.	Apl. 14th ...	Apl. 27th ...	140 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Qudrat Ali ...	,, 16th ...	,, 25th ...	208 ,,
3	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Tajammu-l-Hussain ..	,, 21st ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
4	*Agra Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amír Khán ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	
5	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 24th ...	,, 27th ...	63 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	,, ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	,, 17th & 24th.	,, 21st & 26th,	215 ,,
7	*Alam-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	200 ,,
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	,, 21st & 24th,	,, 23rd & 26th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
9	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	85 copies.
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	160 ,,
11	*Ázád* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Ali ...	,, 20th ...	,, 21st ...	240 ,,
12	*Bháraz Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	2,000 ,,
13	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	
14	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	250 ,,
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ..	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	425 ,,
16	*Gulzár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultanpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Nirotam Dás ...	,, 17th & 24th	,, 21st & 27th,	
17	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	,, 20th to 26th,	,, 21st to 27th,	181 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
18	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	Apl. 18th & 21st,	Apl. 21st & 24th,	100 copies.
19	*Jalwá-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	,, 25th ...	,, 27th ...	130 ,,
20	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	,, ..	,, ...	,, ...	Maháráj Kishun ...	,, 24th ...	,, 25th ...	
21	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 15th ...	,, 22nd ...	150 ,,
22	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	,, 16th ...	,, ,, ...	310 ,,
23	*Karnámah* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	250 ,,
24	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 20th ...	,, 21st ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
25	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Rudra Prasád ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th ...	
26	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 21st ...	,, ,, ...	200 copies.
27	*Mazhar-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ..	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 24th ...	,, 27th ...	200 ,,
28	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 21st ...	,, 22nd ...	47 ,,
29	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Karímu-i-lah ...	,, ,, ...	,, 24th ...	250 ,,
30	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	100 ,,
31	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 20th & 24th,	,, 21st & 25th,	180 ,,
32	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	,, 15th ...	,, 26th ...	250 ,,
33	*Nasím-i-Agrá* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamná Dás Biswás ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	385 ,,
34	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ..	,, 15th ...	,, 24th ...	50 ,,
35	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Isháq ...	,, 27th ...	,, ,, ...	50 ,,
36	*Nigamomiyá* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Debí Prasád ...	For April ...	,, 26th ...	186 ,,
37	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	Apl. 21st ...	,, 25th ...	100 ,,

38	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	,, ,,	...	,, 22nd ...	306 ,,
39	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthi-English.		,,	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	,, 25th	...	,, 26th ...	400 ,,
40	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	,, 21st to 27th,		,, 21st to 27th,	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
41	*Oudh Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	,, 19th	...	,, 22nd ...	450 copies.
42	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	,, 23rd	...	,, 23rd ...	500 ,,
43	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*		Meerut	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Maháráj Kishun	...	,, 20th	...	,, ,, ...	
44	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Husain	...	,, 23rd	...	,, 24th ...	200 ,,
45	*Rahbar*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Partáb Kishun	...	,, 20th	...	,, 27th ...	
46	*Rájpútáná Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí	...	,,	...	Murád Alí	...	,, 23rd	...	,, 25th ...	432 ,,
47	*Ratn Prakásh*	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.		,, 19th	...	,, 26th ...	150 ,,
48	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamshed Alí	...	,, 15th	...	,, 22nd ...	150 ,,
49	*Roshnah*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	,, 23rd & 26th,		,, 24th & 27th,	113 ,,
50	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Banshi Dhár	...	,, 23rd	...	,, 27th ...	160 ,,
51	*Shola-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Jamná Prasád	...	,, 24th	...	,, 25th ...	95 ,,
52	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Marathi Hind,		,,	...	Lakshman Anant	...	,, 18th	...	,, 21st ...	200 ,,
53	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	...	Agrá	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Itrat Husain	...	,, 24th	...	,, 24th ...	258 ,,
54	*Surúr-i-Qaisari*	...	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Rasá	...	,, 19th	...	,, ,, ...	137 ,,
55	*Tahsíb*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muzaffar Alí Khán,		,, ,,	...	,, 21st ...	60 ,,
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ALLAHABAD:
The 3rd May, 1888.

KUNJ VIHARI LÁL, B.A.,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

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